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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/394,165	09/13/1999	WILLIAM J. SEQUEIRA	3063/40	3848

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EXAMINER	
QUELER, ADAM M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2179	

DATE MAILED: 12/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/394,165	SEQUEIRA, WILLIAM J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Adam M Queler	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 October 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11 and 13-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11 and 13-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 07/12/2004 and RCE filed 10/12/2004.

2. Claims 1-11 and 13-33 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 17, 20-22, and 29 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/12/2004 has been entered.

Specification

4. The applicant is required to update the serial numbers and status of **ALL** related applications as exemplified on page 1, lines 10-16 of the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 1, 5-11, 14-20, and 22-33 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al. (USPN 5802299, issued 9/1/1998), herein referred to as

Logan, in view of "Resizing Images" by Pollock, and further in view of Allport (USPN 6097441—filed December 31, 1997).

Regarding independent claim 1, Logan discloses: Storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19), capturing content from locations (col. 6, ll. 33-57), transforming the content in accordance with transformation techniques (col. 6, ll. 59-63), and inserting and distributing the content (col. 7, ll. 5-25). Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock and Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan is silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Logan, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Logan, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Regarding independent claim 22, Logan discloses: Storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19). Logan also discloses a defined sequence (col. 9, ll. 24-33) for pages within an album. Logan discloses a request (col. 9, ll. 34-40). Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the

template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock and Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan is silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Logan, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Logan, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Regarding dependent claim 26, Logan discloses: Transforming the content in accordance with transformation techniques (col. 6, ll. 59-63) and capturing content from locations (col. 6, ll. 33-57).

Regarding independent claim 29, Logan discloses: Storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19). Logan also discloses a defined sequence (col. 9, ll. 24-33) for pages within an album, transforming the content in accordance with transformation techniques (col. 6, ll. 59-63) and capturing content from locations (col. 6, ll. 33-57). Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock and Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan is silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Logan, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Logan, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Regarding dependent claim 30, Logan discloses a request (col. 9, ll. 34-40).

Regarding dependent claim 27, Logan discloses a transmission system (col. 4, ll. 10-13).

Regarding dependent claims 28 and 33, Logan discloses the transmission system is the Internet (col. 4, ll. 10-13)

Regarding dependent claim 5, Logan discloses a data structure (col. 9, ll. 19-22), and sequence data specifying a presentation sequence (col. 9, ll. 24-56)

Regarding dependent claim 6, Logan discloses distributing based on sequence data (col. 9, ll. 24-56).

Regarding dependent claims 7, 24 and 31, Logan discloses distributing the content in a cyclical fashion (col. 9, ll. 50-53).

Regarding dependent claims 8, 25 and 32, Logan discloses distributing the content in random order (col. 9, ll. 50-53).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Logan discloses distributing the content in a predefined order (col. 9, ll. 24-33).

Regarding dependent claims 10 and 23, Logan discloses a duration time (col. 9, ll. 61-66).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Logan discloses a list of locations, retrieving them and storing them in a memory device (col. 18, ll. 26-54).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Logan and Pollack are silent as to broadcasting. Allport discloses broadcasting pages over a television channel (col. 4, ll. 34-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Logan, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Logan, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Logan discloses the locations are Internet sites and capturing content compromises retrieving content from the sites (col. 6, ll. 37-44)

Regarding dependent claim 15, Logan discloses locations including locally accessible media (col.6, line 36).

Regarding dependent claim 16, Logan discloses locations including remote storage media (col. 6, ll. 37-44)

Regarding independent claim 17, Logan discloses storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), and transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19). Logan also discloses inserting and distributing the content (col. 7, ll. 5-25). It was well-known in the art to have a controller retrieve information from a memory. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have control the other engines with this controller in order to allow the components to communicate with each other.

Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock and Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan is silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Logan, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Logan, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Logan discloses distributing the content (col. 7, ll. 5-25).

Regarding dependent claim 19, Logan discloses identifying the templates (col. 5, ll. 9-19), and ordering scheme (col. 9, ll. 24-66).

Regarding independent claim 20, Logan discloses: Storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19), capturing content from locations (col. 6, ll. 33-57), transforming the content in accordance with transformation techniques (col. 6, ll. 59-63), and inserting the content (col. 7, ll. 5-25). Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock and Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan is silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Allport, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Allport, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

7. **Claims 2 and 21 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan, Pollock, and Allport, and further in view of HTML 4.01 Specification, W3C Proposed Recommendation, 24 August 1999, "http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40-971218/present/frames.html" Chapter 16, herein referred to as W3C-97.**

Regarding dependent claim 2, Logan discloses a plurality of location at which content is available. Logan, Pollock, and Allport are silent as to putting a plurality of content into slots. W3C-97 discloses inserting content into slots. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine W3C-97 with Logan, Pollock, and Allport in order to present documents in multiple views.

Regarding independent claim 21, Logan discloses: Storing locations where content is available (col. 4, l. 64-col. 5, l. 10), transformation techniques (col. 5, ll. 9-19), transforming the content in accordance with transformation techniques (col. 6, ll. 59-63). Logan is silent as to the transformation techniques being within the template. Pollock teaches a method of adding a

transformation technique to a web page (p. 1). Pollock teaches that adding the size attributes to an identifier of content locations, such as an <IMG> tag, transforms the size of the content (p. 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Pollock with Logan, thereby transforming the contents in accordance with transformation techniques within the templates, in order to make content the correct size (Pollack, p. 1, para. 1).

Logan, and Pollack are silent as to encoding the content. Allport discloses encoding the content to be suitable for television display (col. 13, ll. 61-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Allport with Logan and Pollock, because the encoding was necessary to enable display on the TV (Allport, col. 13, ll. 61-66), and because TV viewing was desirable as it was more convenient for users (Allport, col. 1, ll. 54-58).

Logan, Pollack and Allport are silent as to putting a plurality of content into slots. Logan discloses a defined sequence (col. 9, ll. 24-33) for pages within an album. W3C-97 discloses inserting content into slots. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to repeat the step in order to fill up these slots.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam M Queler whose telephone number is (571) 272-4140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AQ

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